The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiſer.

OH! THOU, BY WHOSE ALMIGHTY [illegible] THE SCALE
OF EMPIRE RISES, OR, ALTERNATE, FAL[illegible]
SEND FORTH THE SAVING VIRTUES ROUND THIS LAND!

[Vol. II.] [4d. ſingle.] THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1791. [12s. per An.] [No. 79.]

BUTTER of an excellent quality in firkins; Seine Twine; Liverpool Salt; Liver Oil for Curriers; Teneriffe Wine in quarter caſks; Beef in barrels; Franklin Stoves; Bohea and Hyſon Tea; Coffee in barrels and bags; Sugar of the firſt quality; W. I. and N. E. Rum; Molaſſes; Chocolate; Pepper; Pimento; Cotton; Cordage of all ſizes; Anchors; Wool and Cotton Cards of various kinds; a few Rhode-Iſland Cheeſes, warranted good, and free from any *emetic* quality; low-priced India Calicoes; Ship's Compaſſes, and ſeveral other articles in the Ship Chandlery line; Redwood; Logwood; Copperas; Alum; Indigo; 10 by 8 Window Glaſs; Nails and Spikes; Salt-Petre; Pipes in boxes, &c. &c. may be had at the ſtore of JOHN MURRAY & CO.

Alexandria, Jan. 20, 1791. 3w.

WILL BE SOLD, on the firſt of February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the plantation of *Philip Alexander*, deceaſed, for ready money,

ALL the STOCK and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—All perſons who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts proved, agreeably to law; and all thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, or I ſhall be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of compelling them.

WILLIAM H. WASHINGTON, *Ex'r.*

Jan. 20, 1791. 3w.

I Have for Sale a likely young NEGRO WOMAN, who has been long accuſtomed to the houſe. She can waſh, and is a tolerable cook.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON.

Alexandria, Jan. 18, 1791. 3w.

TO BE LET,

MY DWELLING-HOUSE on Fairfax Street, Alexandria. It is a very convenient one, and every way ſufficient for the accommodation of a large family. For terms enquire of Capt. JOHN HAWKINS, in Alexandria, or of WILLIAM BAKER.

The Lodge, Prince George's County, Maryland, Jan. 20, 1791. (t. f.)

BY virtue of a decree of the Worſhipful Court of Loudoun County, will be ſold, on Thurſday the 24th of next month, for ready money and crop tobacco, at the plantation where *John Harl* lately lived, near the Great-Falls, three Negroes, a Still, Beds, Horſes, Mares, Cows and Yearlings, the property of the ſaid Harl, to ſatisfy a debt due *William Gunnell*, 3d.

JAMES COLEMAN, s. L. C.

Jan. 10, 1791. 3w.

☞ I Have to HIRE, for any term ſhort of five years, two handſome MULATTO MALE-SERVANTS, of the ages of 12 and 14 years, who have been accuſtomed to wait upon genteel families.

R. WEST.

Weſt-Grove, Jan. 20, 1791. 3w.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subſcriber's plantation, in Prince William County, near the Red Houſe, on the 18th of December laſt, *Two Mulatto Men*; one of whom is named JOHN SHORT, about 50 years of age, much pock-marked, of the middle ſize, and fond of ſpeaking on religion. He is well clothed, having ſeveral coats, &c. and one great-coat. He took with him ſeveral carpenter's tools, and is a tolerable carpenter. He is acquainted in Berkeley, and it is ſuppoſed he has gone there. He is alſo well acquainted at Lawſon's Quarter, at the Wood-Cutting, near Occoquan Mills. In Maryland, he is acquainted in Frederick County, in Annapolis, and in Portobacco and it's vicinity, and has been owned by the late Major *Jenifer*, and Dr. *Walter Jenifer*.——His ſon TOM, 19 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a dark Mulatto, went away with him. He has a remarkable ſcar of a burn in his forehead, and alſo on his right arm. He had, when he went away, a new ſuit of white Negro cotton, new hat, ſhoes and ſtockings.—Whoever ſecures the ſaid Negroes, ſo that I get them again, ſhall heve the above reward, and if brought home, all reaſonable charges paid.

JOHN M'CLENACHAN.

Spring-Field, Prince-William County, Virginia, Jan. 15, 1791.

JESSE TAYLOR

HAS JUST IMPORTED,

In the *Louis*, Capt. *Stiles*, and the *Sally*, Capt. *Crowdhill*, from *Liverpool*, and in the *John* Capt. *Travers*, from *Briſtol*,

A general Aſſortment of

Merchandiſe,

Which he will ſell on the loweſt terms, for *Caſh*, or *Country Produce*, or, to punctual men, on *ſhort Credit*.

Alexandria, Oct. 18, 1790.

Jonathan Swift

HAS JUST IMPORTED

Per the Snow OLIVIA, Capt. BUSH, from LONDON, and the Brig MINERVA, Capt. COUPER, from LIVERPOOL, [which he will have up, and ready for Sale, as ſoon as the River will permit]

A good Aſſortment of

European Goods,

Selected from the firſt Manufactories in Europe, on the very loweſt Terms.

Alexandria, Jan. 5, 1791. (t. f.)

WILLIAMS & CARR

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

In the Brig Virginia, from London,

A large Aſſortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable Terms:

ALSO,

Some excellent OLD SHERRY in Pipes and Quarter Caſks, OLD PORT in do. and BOTTLED SHERRY in Cheſts and Half-Cheſts.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

HODGSON, NICHOLSON, & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the Brig Baltimore, Capt. Cunningham,

A General Aſſortment of HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY, JEWELLERY, CUTLERY, NAILS in Caſks, SAD-IRONS in Caſks, CUTLERY in ſmall Caſes, BLISTERED and GERMAN STEEL, &c. &c. which they will ſell on reaſonable Terms.

Alexandria, Oct. 12, 1790.

Loudoun County, Jan. 15, 1791.

☞ I Do hereby forewarn all perſons againſt taking an aſſignment of my Note, due to *Thomas Moore & Co.* as I am determined not to pay any part thereof until they come to a fair ſettlement.

3w. DAVID LACEY.

ANY Gentleman wanting a young Man who has learnt the art of Book-keeping and Accounts, may hear of one, who can come well recommended, by applying to the Printers. He is willing to engage on reaſonable terms, and would have no objection to ſtay a few months on trial.

Alexandria, Jan. 20, 1791. 3w.

AFTER the 10th of next month, no Boat will be kept at the Ferry called *Poſey's* from the land of the Preſident of the United States to that of Capt. Marſhall, the Ferry having been diſcontinued by an act of the laſt General Aſſembly of Virginia—This is, therefore, to give previous notice, to prevent diſappointments. GEORGE A. WASHINGTON.

Jan. 16, 1791. 2w.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has now in complete repair, the MILL on Four-Mile Run, formerly belonging to *Carliſle* and *Adams*, about three quarters of a mile above the late *Robert Adam's* mill, and on the road to the Great Falls, where Country and Merchant Work will be done with the greateſt care and deſpatch. Any perſon of the Town or Country favouring him with their cuſtom, may depend on meeting with due ſatisfaction. HUGH M'NEILLE.

Totherwald-Mill, Jan. 19, 1791. 3w.

To the L A D I E S.

THE Editors beg leave moſt reſpectfully to repreſent that the collection of *Rags* is an object of great importance to them, and to ſolicit from the *Public Spirit* of the Ladies what they have in vain endeavoured to obtain from the more common, and leſs refined, motive of private intereſt. To accompliſh a purpoſe ſo laudable in itſelf, and ſo beneficial to the Editors, they are perſuaded that nothing more is neceſſary than to prevail on ſome one Lady to ſet the example, by the eaſy expedient of opening a *Rag-Bag* in her family. For any quantity of Linen or Cotton Rags, Returns ſhall be made either in Money, or in any Articles of Stationery at the moſt reduced prices; and the Lady favouring them with the largeſt ſupply will be entitled to a diſtinguiſhed place in the Temple of PATRIOTISM.

☞ *The Subſcribers to this Paper are earneſtly requeſted to pay up their reſpective Arrears.*

ALMANACKS,

For 1791, for Sale at this Office.

BLANKS

Of various Kinds to be had at this Office.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At a High Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol, in the City of Richmond, Oct. 28, 1790.

WILLIAM BINGHAM, MORDECAI LEWIS, and WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, } Plaintiffs.

DORSEY PENTICOST, Defendant.

THE Defendant not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity, according to the Act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the Plaintiffs, by their Counſel, it is ordered that the Defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the Bill of the Plaintiffs: And that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and pnbliſhed at ſome Church of the Pariſh of Fairfax, in the County of Fairfax, on ſome Sunday immediately after Divine Service, and at the front door of the Capitol, in the City of Richmond.

(A Copy.)

10w. Teſte, PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday night, the 4th inſt. *a Mulatto Woman*, named LUCE, aged about 25 years; is a remarkably well-looking wench, being ſtout and active. She may be immediately known by examining her hands and arms, having very conſiderable ſcars, occaſioned by falling in a fire. She is an artful, inſinuating woman, and has been entirely accuſtomed to houſe-work—Has taken with her a variety of cloaths, conſiſting of two ſuits of green cotton, 1 calico gown, 1 white do. 1 black do. 1 calico jacket and petticoat, 1 white do. 1 green durant petticoat, 1 pair of black calamanco ſhoes, 1 pair of leather do. 1 black beaver hat, and a number of other things. She affects to be of the Methodiſt religion, and it is probable may be harboured by ſome of her own colour of that perſuaſion.—I will give the above reward to any perſon delivering her to me at Broad-Creek, or *One Guinea* beſides what the law allows, for ſecuring her in any gaol.

WILLIAM LYLES.

Maryland, Prince-George's County, Broad-Creek, January 7, 1791.

Three Guineas Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber *an indented Servant* named JACOB WALTER, a Baker by trade, a German born, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, ſpeaks broken Engliſh; cloathed in a gray coating ſhort coat, brown jacket and gray trouſers; took with him a ſuit of light blue cloaths, a pair of boots, a new pair of ſhoes, a blanket, and a pair of corduroy breeches.—He is of a brown complexion, and has ſtraight ſhort brown hair.—Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter can get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and, if brought home, all reaſonable charges will be paid. DIEDERICK SHECKEL, Baker, Alexandria.

January 12, 1791.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are hereby forewarned againſt harbouring or carrying off ſaid ſervant at their peril.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody *a Negro Man*, who calls himſelf WILLIAM JONES, and ſays he is free; he is about 30 years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high.—The owner (if any) is requeſted to come, pay his charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold in two months from this date for his priſon fees and other charges.

J. THOMAS, K. F. G.

Alexandria, Jan. 7, 1791.

☞ THE Subſcriber has a FARM on the upper edge of Fairfax County, of upwards of 600 ACRES of LAND, about 200 of which are cleared, a conſiderable part freſh, and between 20 and 25 acres of well-improved meadow. On the premiſes is a MILL, upon a conſtant ſtream of water, with one pair of Burr and one of country ſtones. The mill is every way accommodated for manufacturing flour; with a fan, rolling-ſcreen, packing-machine, &c. It's ſituation is within 18 miles of Alexandria, and contiguous to the main road leading thereto from the back country; ſo that, if it were neceſſary, ten times the quantity of wheat might be purchaſed that any one mill could grind. He is deſirous of renting the Farm and Mill together, or ſeparately, to any perſon who is able and willing to advance One Hundred Pounds—With this indiſpenſable requiſite he can venture to promiſe that his terms will be highly ſatisfactory and profitable to the Leſſee.

ELISHA C. DICK.

Alexandria, Jan. 6, 1791.

Excellent ſhining

I N K,

At 1s. per Pint, for Sale at the Printing Office.

Treaſury Department, Dec, 13, 1790.

In obedience to the order of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the 9th day of Auguſt laſt, requiring the SECRETARY of the TREASURY to prepare and report, on this day, ſuch further proviſion as may, in his opinion, be neceſſary for eſtabliſhing the PUBLIC CREDIT—the ſaid Secretary further

RESPECTFULLY REPORTS,

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

THE capital of every public bank will of courſe be reſtricted within a certain defined limit. It is the province of legiſlative prudence ſo to adjuſt this limit, that, while it will not be too contracted for the demand which the courſe of buſineſs may create, and for the ſecurity which the public ought to have for the ſolidity of the paper which may be iſſued by the bank, it will full be within the compaſs of the pecuniary reſources of the community; ſo that there may be an eaſy practicability of completing the ſubſcriptions to it. When this is once done, the ſuppoſed effect of neceſſity ceaſes. There is then no longer room for the inveſtment of any additional capital. Stock may indeed change hands by one perſon ſelling and another buying; but the money which the buyer takes out of the common mals to purchaſe the ſtock, the ſeller receives and reſtores to it. Hence the future ſurpluſſes which may accumulate, muſt take their natural courſe; and lending at intereſt muſt go on as if there were no ſuch inſtitution.

It muſt indeed flow in a more copious ſtream. The bank furniſhes an extraordinary ſupply for borrowers, within its immediate ſphere. A larger ſupply conſequently remains for borrowers elſewhere. In proportion as the circulation of the bank is extended, there is an augmentation of the aggregate mals of money for anſwering the aggregate maſs of demand. Hence greater facility in obtaining it for every purpoſe.

It ought not to eſcape without a remark, that as far as the citizens of other countries become adventurers in the bank, there is a poſitive increaſe of the gold and ſilver of the country. It is true, that from this a half-yearly rent is drawn back, accruing from the dividends upon the ſtock; but as the rent ariſes from the employment of the capital, by our own citizens, it is probable that it is more than replaced by the profits of that employment. It is alſo likely, that a part of it is, in the courſe of trade, converted into the products of our country: And it may even prove an incentive, in ſome caſes, to emigration to a country in which the character of citizen is as eaſy to be acquired, as it is eſtimable and important. This view of the ſubject furniſhes an anſwer to an objection which has been deduced from the circumſtance here taken notice of; namely, the income reſulting to foreigners from the part of the ſtock owned by them, which has been repreſented as tending to drain the country of its ſpecie. In this objection, the original inveſtment of the capital, and the conſtant uſe of it afterwards, ſeem both to have been overlooked.

That banks furniſh temptations to over-trading, is the third of the enumerated objections. This muſt mean, that by affording additional aids to mercantile enterprize, they induce the merchant ſometimes to adventure beyond the prudent or ſalutary point. But the very ſtatement of the thing ſhews, that the ſubject of the charge is an occaſional ill, incident to a general good. Credit of every kind (as a ſpecies of which only can bank-lending have the effect ſuppoſed) muſt be, in different degrees, chargeable with the ſame inconvenience. It is even applicable to gold and ſilver, when they abound in circulation. But would it be wiſe on this account to decry the precious metals, to root out credit, or to proſcribe the means of that enterpriſe which is the main ſpring of trade, and a principal ſource of national wealth, becauſe it now and then runs into exceſſes, of which over-trading is one?

If the abuſes of a beneficial thing are to determine its condemnation, there is ſcarcely a ſource of public proſperity which will not ſpeedily be cloſed. In every caſe, the evil is to be compared with the good; and in the preſent caſe, ſuch a compariſon will iſſue in this, that the new and increaſed energies derived to commercial enterpriſe, from the aid of banks, are a ſource of general profit and advantage, which greatly outweigh the partial ills of the over-trading of a few individuals, at particular times, or of numbers in particular conjunctures.

The fourth and fifth charges may be conſidered together. Theſe relate to the aid which is ſometimes afforded by banks to unſkilful adventurers and fraudulent traders. Theſe charges alſo have ſome degree of foundation, though far leſs than has been pretended; and they add to the inſtances of partial ills, connected with more extenſive and overbalancing benefits.

The practice of giving fictitious credit to improper perſons is one of thoſe evils which experience guided by intereſt ſpeedily corrects. The bank itſelf is in ſo much jeopardy of being a ſufferer by it, that it has the ſtrongeſt of all inducements to be on its guard. It may not only

be injured immediately by the delinquencies of the perſons, to whom ſuch credit is given; but eventually, by the incapacities of others, whom their impoſitions or failures may have ruined.

Nor is there much danger of a bank's being betrayed into this error, from want of information. The directors themſelves being for the moſt part ſelected from the claſs of traders, are to be expected to poſſeſs individually an accurate knowledge of the characters and ſituations of thoſe who come within that deſcription. And they have, in addition to this, the courſe of dealing of the perſons themſelves with the bank, to aſſiſt their judgment, which is in moſt caſes a good index of the ſtate in which thoſe perſons are. The artifices and ſhifts which thoſe in deſperate or declining circumſtances are obliged to employ, to keep up the countenance which the rules of the bank require, and the train of their connexions, are ſo many prognoſtics, not difficult to be interpreted, of the fate which awaits them. Hence it not unfrequently happens, that banks are the firſt to diſcover the unſoundneſs of ſuch characters, and, by withholding credit, to announce to the public that they are not entitled to it.

If banks, in ſpite of every precaution, are ſometimes betrayed into giving a falſe credit to the perſons deſcribed; they more frequently enable honeſt and induſtrious men, of ſmall or perhaps no capital, to undertake and proſecute buſineſs with advantage to themſelves and to the community; and aſſiſt merchants of both capital and credit, who meet with fortuitous and unforeſeen mocks, which might without ſuch helps prove fatal to them and to others, to make head againſt their misfortunes, and finally to retrieve their affairs; circumſtances which form no inconſiderable encomium on the utility of banks.

But the laſt and heavieſt charge is to be ſtill examined. That is, that banks tend to baniſh the gold and ſilver of the country.

The force of this objection reſts upon their being an engine of paper credit, which by furniſhing a ſubſtitute for the metals, is ſuppoſed to promote their exportation. It is an objection, which, if it has any foundation, lies not againſt banks peculiarly, but againſt every ſpecies of paper credit.

The moſt common anſwer given to it is, that the thing ſuppoſed is of little or no conſequence; that it is immaterial what ſerves the purpoſe of money, whether paper, or gold and ſilver; that the effect of both upon induſtry is the ſame; and that the intrinſic wealth of a nation is to be meaſured, not by the abundance of the precious metals contained in it, but by the quantity of the productions of its labour and induſtry.

This anſwer is not deſtitute of ſolidity, though not entirely ſatisfactory. It is certain, that the vivification of induſtry, by a full circulation, with the aid of a proper and well-regulated paper credit, may more than compenſate for the loſs of a part of the gold and ſilver of a nation; if the conſequence of avoiding that loſs ſhould be a ſcanty or defective circulation.

But the poſitive and permanent increaſe or decreaſe of the precious metals in a country, can hardly ever be a matter of indifference. As the commodity taken in lieu of every other, it is a ſpecies of the moſt effective wealth; and as the money of the world, it is of great concern to the ſtate, that it poſſeſſes a ſufficiency of it to face any demands which the protection of its external intereſts may create.

The objection ſeems to admit of another and a more concluſive anſwer, which controverts the fact itſelf. A nation that has no mines of its own, muſt derive the precious metals from others; generally ſpeaking, in exchange for the products of its labour and induſtry. The quantity it will poſſeſs will, therefore, in the ordinary courſe of things, be regulated by the favourable or unfavourable balance of its trade; that is, by the proportion between its abilities to ſupply foreigners, and its wants of them; between the amount of its exportations and that of its importations. Hence the ſtate of its agriculture and manufactures, the quantity and *quality* of its labour and induſtry muſt, in the main, influence and determine the increaſe or decreaſe of its gold and ſilver.

If this be true, the inference ſeems to be, that well conſtituted banks favour the increaſe of the precious metals. It has been ſhewn, that they augment, in different ways, the active capital of a country. This it is which generates employment; which animates and expands labour and induſtry. Every addition which is made to it, by contributing to put in motion a greater quantity of both, tends to create a greater quantity of the products of both. And, by furniſhing more materials for exportation, conduces to a favourable balance of trade, and conſequently to the introduction and increaſe of gold and ſilver.

This concluſion appears to be drawn from ſolid premiſes. There are however objections to be made to it.

It may be ſaid, that as bank paper affords a ſubſtitute for ſpecie, it ſerves to contract that rigorous neceſſity for the metals as a medium of circulation, which in the caſe of a wrong balance might reſtrain in ſome degree their exportation; and it may be added, that from the ſame cauſe, in the ſame caſe, it would retard thoſe economical and parſimonious reforms in the manner of living, which the ſcarcity of money is calculated to produce, and which might be neceſſary to rectify ſuch wrong balance.

There is perhaps ſome truth in both theſe obſervations; but they appear to be of a nature rather to form exceptions to the generality of the concluſion, than to overthrow it. The ſtate of things, in which the *abſolute exigencies* of circulation can be ſuppoſed to reſiſt with any effect the urgent demands for ſpecie, which a wrong balance of trade may occaſion, preſents an *extreme caſe*: And a ſituation in which a too expenſive manner of living of a community, compared with it's means, can ſtand in need of a corrective, from diſtreſs or neceſſity, one which perhaps rarely reſults, but from extraordinary and adventitious cauſes: ſuch, for example, as a national revolution, which unſettles all the eſtabliſhed habits of a people, and inflames the appetite for extravagance, by the illuſions of an ideal wealth, engendered by a continual multiplication of a depreciated currency, or ſome ſimilar cauſe. There is good reaſon to believe, that where the laws are wiſe and well executed, and the inviolability of property and contracts maintained, the economy of a people will, in the general courſe of things, correſpond with it's means.

[*To be continued.*]

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES OF THE *UNITED STATES.*

MONDAY, *December* 20.

The Militia Bill under conſideration.

MR. Fitzſimons moved an amendment, by which the light infantry, or rifle men, one company of artillery, and one troop of horſe, ſhould be ſelected from the militia, without reference to any particular age. He ſaid the clauſe which enacts that theſe companies ſhall be compoſed of perſons from 18 to 25 years of age, would operate againſt ſeveral particular intereſts, eſpecially mechanics and manufacturers.

Mr. Madiſon remarked that by the bill, all perſons between the ages of 18 and 25, were to ſerve in thoſe companies—it was not confined to artificers alone. The agricultural intereſt had as much cauſe to complain. But the intention of making the youth perform double duty, was that they might ſpeedily be taught the military art, and be enabled to defend their country, if her ſituation called for their aid.

Mr. Jackſon was oppoſed to it. He ſaid that from 18 to 21 was found to be the beſt age to make ſoldiers of. After that period men became engaged in the concerns of life—get married, have children, enter into buſineſs, &c. It would not bear harder on the manufacturers and mechanics than on the farmers—and as the ſeaports have generally more at ſtake, it ſeems to follow that the obligation is ſtronger on them to turn out in the militia.

Mr. Heiſter was in favour of the motion.

Mr. Fitzſimons ſaid he was miſunderſtood: He did not mean that perſons from 18 to 25 ſhould be excuſed from military duty: His wiſh was that ſuch perſons ſhould not be particularly pointed out for this duty.

Mr. Lawrance was in favour of the motion. He obſerved that it was not age alone that was to be conſidered in forming light infantry or artillery companies: There are other conſiderations, as ſize, agility, &c. He thought the motion a good one.

Mr. Ames was alſo in favour of the motion. He thought confining the ſelections for thoſe companies to the particular period mentioned, would deprive us of the ſervices of many of the ſoldiers of the late continental army, whoſe knowledge and experience would be highly uſeful. He ſuggeſted difficulties which would reſult from collecting the perſons of the above age, from different parts of the country, in order to forming them into ſuch companies.

Mr. Sturges obſerved, that he thought a ſimple regulation, that all the militia ſhould be called out ſo many times a year, would be ſufficient: This general plan would leave the ſeveral independent corps as they now are—and theſe particular companies would be ſelected as heretofore.

Mr. Partridge was oppoſed to the amendment. The object of the bill being to diſcipline the militia, it ſeemed to follow of courſe, that perſons of an age, the moſt likely to learn, ſhould not be excepted.

Mr. Giles ſaid, that gentlemen did not appear to take a comprehenſive view of the bill; one object of which is to eſtabliſh a military ſchool. In order to this the bill propoſes that perſons ſhould commence their military courſe at an early age. If ſuch perſons are called upon oftener than thoſe of more than 25 years, it does not follow that it is unequal—their military knowledge muſt be ſuppoſed to be leſs. He obviated the objection of the gentleman from New-York, by ſaying that as military knowledge is neceſſary for all, it follows, that young perſons of every ſize may be trained in one or other of theſe companies.

Mr. Fitzſimons ſtill ſupported his motion, and ſaid the difficulty ſtarted by the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts, [Mr. Ames] ariſing from local circumſtances, had not been obviated.

Mr. Boudinot ſaid the difficulty, on account of manufacturers, had not eſcaped the committee; but it could not be avoided without deſtroying a principal feature of the bill. He ſaid the objection might, however, be in ſome meaſure leſſened, by altering the clauſe from 18 to 20.

The queſtion being taken, it paſſed in the affirmative.

Mr. Smith's proviſo, reſpecting independent corps, was read. It provided that companies in the reſpective States, incorporated by the Legiſlatures, ſhould not be diſbanded or included in the militia, but retain their former ſtation.

Mr. Giles ſaid he was diſpoſed to think this proviſo more extenſive than gentlemen imagine: It may in it's operation exempt all the companies in the United States. The expreſſion is ſo general, and indefinite, that it may not anſwer the purpoſe intended; as thoſe companies are known by different denominations—while it may be productive of great difficulties from it's want of preciſion.

Mr. Ames gave an account of the ſeveral independent companies in Maſſachuſetts, particularly that known by the name of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery—a company which poſſeſſed funds, and had for many years been in poſſeſſion of a charter from government. It had been conſidered as a military ſchool for a long time—it is compoſed of Generals, Colonels, and inferior officers, and other reſpectable perſons. This, with other independent companies, rendered eſſential ſervices in the time of the inſurrection in that State; and they prove, by their example, a ſtimulus to the militia—they have incurred great expenſes to equip themſelves, and it is ſuppoſed merit the privileges and diſtinctions they have long enjoyed.

Mr. Sturges obſerved that the proviſo was defective, as it does not point out the duties which theſe companies ought to perform.

Mr. Huntington ſaid theſe companies were, he believed, under the orders of the regimental Colonels; at leaſt that was the caſe in ſome of the States.

Mr. Seney moved, that as there were independent companies who are not incorporated, it would be proper to ſtrike out the words *incorporated by the acts of the ſeveral States.* He ſaid, if this proviſo ſhould paſs without his amendment, it would give excluſive privileges to particular companies who happen to be incorporated—while the ſame privileges will not be extended to other companies, equally meritorious, who do not happen to be incorporated.

Mr. Smith's motion, being put, was negatived.

The ſection which provides that the militia ſhall turn out four times a year in companies, Mr. Hartley objected to. He ſaid it would be too frequent. He did not conſider the militia as a military ſchool—and ſuch frequent aſſemblings of the people had a tendency to diſſipate the manners of the people, eſpecially youth. He moved that the clauſe ſhould be altered, ſo that companies and battalions ſhould be obliged to turn out only twice a year.

Mr. Wadſworth ſuggeſted an alteration in the amendment, that the clauſe ſhould be altered to read once a year in battalion, and four times in companies.

Mr. Gilman moved another amendment, that the militia ſhould turn out in companies three times, and once in battalion.

Mr. Jackſon regretted that one principle of the bill was ſtruck out, reſpecting light-infantry companies. He did not ſuppoſe that, though we are obliged to have ſome ſtanding troops, we were to depend upon them. He ſhould regret the time when this country would depend on a ſtanding army. He enlarged on the importance of diſciplining the militia: This, ſaid he, is conſiſtent with the ſtricteſt principles of republicaniſm. He believed the preſervation of liberty very much depended on a good militia:—He thought four times a year would not be too burthenſome, and he was pretty ſure it was little enough to anſwer any eſſential purpoſe.

Mr. Sherman was in favour of four times in companies at leaſt, and in battalion as might be found convenient.

Mr. Wadſworth obſerved, that leſs than four times would anſwer no purpoſe at all. Indeed, it is ſaid, nothing is to be expected; if that is the caſe, let us give up all thoughts of a militia-bill—but what then becomes of your national defence?

Mr. Hartley's motion was loſt.

Mr. Sherman moved that the clauſe be amended, to read, that regiments turn out once a year—Carried.

On motion of Mr. Wadſworth, the times of rendezvouzing in regiments and companies are to be regulated by the officer commanding the brigade.

The clauſe which provides for a Commiſſary of Military Stores for each State, Mr. Parker moved ſhould be ſtruck out. He ſaid the ſeveral States are competent to taking care of their own military property.—This motion was agreed to.

Mr. Wadſworth moved that the Adjutant-General ſhould have the rank of Brigadier, inſtead of Lieutenant-Colonel, as propoſed by the bill.

Mr. Sherman obſerved, that according to the laſt regulations of the army, no ſtaff-officer was to have any rank.

Mr. Wadſworth replied, that the regulation which the gentleman had mentioned, reſpected ſtaff-officers only who never had any command—but an officer of ſuch importance as the Adjutant-General, on whom ſo much depended, and who might be inveſted with a very important command, he conceived ought to rank higher than a Lieutenant-Colonel.—This motion was adopted.——Adjourned.

LONDON, November 10.

WE hear that Mr. ELLIOT, Father-in-law to Admiral Digby, is to be the Ambaſſador to America, with a ſalary of 3000l. a year.

DECEMBER 1.

NEW MINISTRY OF FRANCE.

M. Duport du Tertre is named by the King, Miniſter of Juſtice, and Grand Seal of the ſtate. This gentleman is deemed in principles a democrat, if thoſe principles have not changed. He is the friend too of M. la Fayette.

M. Paſtoret, heretofore Maſter of the Requeſts, replaces Guignard in the Miniſtry of the 83 departments. This Magiſtrate is known and admired for many excellent works upon legal and conſtitutional ſubjects, which announce a mind of the pureſt and moſt philoſophic tendency.

The Ariſtocrates, from theſe appointments, affirm the King to have become Democratic in his opinions.

FRENCH NAVAL ARMAMENT.

In conſequence of the ſettled peace and friendſhip between the Courts of London and Madrid, the French King has ordered his armaments to ceaſe, and the fleet to be re-inſtated in its peace-eſtabliſhments.

CONVENTION BETWEEN *HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY,* AND THE *KING OF SPAIN.*

Signed at the Eſcurial, *the* 28*th of* October, 1790.

THEIR Britannic and Catholic Majeſties, being deſirous of terminating, by a ſpeedy and ſolid agreement, the differences which have lately ariſen between the two crowns, have judged that the beſt way of attaining this ſalutary object, would be that of an amicable arrangement, which, ſetting aſide all retroſpective diſcuſſion of the rights and pretenſions of the two parties, ſhould fix their reſpective ſituation for the future on a baſis conformable to their true intereſts, as well as to the mutual deſire with which their ſaid Majeſties are animated, of eſtabliſhing with each other, in every thing, and in all places, the moſt perfect friendſhip, harmony and good correſpondence. In this view, they have named and conſtituted for their plenipotentiaries; to wit: On the part of his Britannic Majeſty, Alleyne Fitz-Herbert, Eſq. one of his ſaid Majeſty's Privy-Council in Great-Britain and Ireland, and his Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majeſty; and, on the part of his Catholic Majeſty, Don Joſeph Monino, Count of Florida Blanca, Knight Grand Croſs of the Royal Spaniſh Order of Charles III. Councellor of State to his ſaid Majeſty, and his principal Secretary of State, and of the deſpatches: Who, after having communicated to each other their reſpective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I. It is agreed that the buildings and tracts of lands, ſituated on the north-weſt coaſt of the continent of North-America, or on iſlands adjacent to that continent, of which the ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty were diſpoſſeſſed about the month of April, 1789, by a Spaniſh officer, ſhall be reſtored to the ſaid Britiſh ſubjects.

Article II. And further, that a juſt reparation ſhall be made, according to the nature of the caſe, for all acts of violence or hoſtility, which may have been committed, ſubſequent to the month of April, 1789, by the ſubjects of either of the contracting parties againſt the ſubjects of the other—and that, in caſe any of the ſaid reſpective ſubjects ſhall, ſince the ſame period, have been forcibly diſpoſſeſſed of their lands, buildings, veſſels, merchandiſe, or other property whatever, on the ſaid continent, or on the ſeas and iſlands adjacent, they ſhall be reeſtabliſhed in the poſſeſſion thereof, or a juſt compenſation ſhall be made to them for the loſſes which they ſhall have ſuſtained.

Article III. And, in order to ſtrengthen the bonds of friendſhip, and to preſerve, in future, a perfect harmony and good underſtanding between the two contracting parties, it is agreed that their reſpective ſubjects ſhall not be diſturbed or moleſted, either in navigating or carrying on their fiſheries in the Pacific Ocean, or in the South-Seas, or in landing on the coaſts of thoſe ſeas, in places not already occupied, for the purpoſe of carrying on their commerce with the natives of the country, or of making ſettlements there; the whole ſubject, nevertheleſs, to the reſtrictions and proviſions ſpecified in the three following articles.

Article IV. His Britannic Majeſty engages to take the moſt effectual meaſures to prevent the navigation and fiſhery of his ſubjects in the Pacific Ocean, or in the South-Seas, from being made a pretext for illicit trade with the Spaniſh ſettlements; and, with this view, it is moreover expreſsly ſtipulated, that Britiſh ſubjects ſhall not navigate, or carry on their fiſhery in the ſaid ſeas, within the ſpace of ten ſea leagues from any part of the coaſts already occupied by Spain.

Article V. It is agreed, that as well in the places which are to be reſtored to the Britiſh ſubjects, by virtue of the 1ſt article, as in all other parts of the north-weſtern coaſts of North-America, or of the iſlands adjacent, ſituated to the north of the parts of the ſaid coaſt already occupied by Spain, wherever the ſubjects of either of the two powers ſhall have made ſettlements ſince the month of April, 1789, or ſhall hereafter make any, the ſubjects of the other ſhall have free acceſs, and ſhall carry on their trade, without any diſturbance or moleſtation.

Article VI. It is further agreed, with reſpect to the eaſtern and weſtern coaſts of South-America, and to the iſlands adjacent, that no ſettlement ſhall be formed hereafter, by the reſpective ſubjects, in ſuch parts of thoſe coaſts as are ſituated to the ſouth of thoſe parts of the ſame coaſts, and of the iſlands adjacent, which are already occupied by Spain: Provided that the ſaid reſpective ſubjects ſhall retain the liberty of landing on the coaſts and iſlands ſo ſituated, for the purpoſes of their fiſhery, and of erecting thereon huts, and other temporary buildings, ſerving only for thoſe purpoſes.

Article VII. In all caſes of complaint or infraction of the articles of the convention, the officers of either party, without permitting themſelves previouſly to commit any violence or act of force, ſhall be bound to make an exact report of the affair, and of it's circumſtances, to their reſpective courts, who will terminate ſuch differences in an amicable manner.

Article VIII. The preſent convention ſhall be ratified and confirmed in the ſpace of ſix weeks, to be computed from it's ſignature, or ſooner, if it can be done.

In witneſs whereof, we, the underſigned plenipotentiaries of their Britannic and Catholic Majeſties, have in their names, and in virtue of our reſpective full powers, ſigned the preſent convention, and ſet thereto the ſeals of our arms.

Done at the palace of St. Laurence, the twenty-eighth of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

ALLEYNE FITZ-HERBERT. (L. S.)
EL CONDE DE FLORIDA BLANCA. (L. S.)

PITTSBURGH,

Jan. 1. The arrival of Mr. Robins at this place from Sandusky, and the accounts brought by him of the disposition of the Indians, is rather unfavourable. It appears they are determined early in the spring to turn out for war, and commit depredations on the frontiers; that they are greatly elevated with the issue of the late campaign, and (when speaking of it) say they are more than men. It may be necessary for the inhabitants on the frontiers to keep a watchful eye, although there may be no great danger, as a report of this kind never loses by frequent repeating; and we flatter ourselves their attention will be called to a more distant quarter, in order to protect themselves.

The navigation of the Ohio has been closed this some time, so that all communication, by that channel, is for the present stopped between this country and Kentuckey.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18.

Extract of a letter received by a gentleman in this City.

"Galliapolis, or French-Town, on the Scioto, Nov. 29th, 1790.

"This will be handed you by Mr. ———, who is sent by our fellow-citizens as a deputy to the Scioto Company, at New-York, in order to obtain from them leave to remove the seat of our new city twenty miles below the place where it is now fixed, which is too hilly and not at all suitable for a town. We have been informed by our huntsmen, that a few miles lower down there is a convenient spot of level ground in every respect proper for the seat of our metropolis. We are all charmed with this country; the lands are good.

"We are now fully convinced that the stories of Indians and ferocious animals with which persons endeavoured to alarm us on our way hither, are entirely without foundation. We wander about the woods at a distance from our habitations, without danger. General St. Clair, who passed this way a few days ago, and all those who have had an opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the savages in these parts, assure us that their conduct towards the French is particularly friendly. Provisions and game are plenty."

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 27.

On Saturday last came on, in the Court of this County, the trial of *NEGRO MOSES* (mentioned in this paper of last week) charged with the murder of HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS, his Overseer. It appeared in evidence that the deceased had, in many instances, treated with great severity the slaves under his authority, and the prisoner in particular: That he had confined him in chains several days and nights—that, on the evening when the deed was committed, he had cruelly flogged him, merely for having requested one of his fellow-slaves to give him a seat in his cart to carry him to the Overseer's house, (where he was confined every night) finding great difficulty in walking, by reason of his iron spancels—that he was confined by a staple drove into the wall—that the Overseer had threatened to treat him the next morning in the manner he had done his brother Bob (who died soon after his flogging, and, as had been suspected, in consequence of it.) Under the impression of these denunciations, and the terrors naturally excited by them, it appears that, whilst the Overseer was asleep, in the same room where the prisoner was confined, the latter disengaged himself from his hand-cuffs, drew the staple, and, taking down the Overseer's gun, which happened to be loaded, went out as silently as possible; determined, if he could effect it, to make his escape: That the Overseer, awaking, went in pursuit of him, and found him near the house, not having been able to make much progress on account of his spancels—that Moses cautioned him repeatedly to stand off, saying he should not take him, that he had a loaded gun, and would shoot him, sooner than let him take him—that Williams, disregarding these warnings, pressed on him with 3 dogs (said to be trained to *Negro-catching*) till Williams almost touched the muzzle of the gun, when the other discharged it, and lodged the whole contents in his body—that, thereupon, Moses went up immediately and surrendered himself to his Master. Being asked by his master why he had committed that desperate deed, he answered, "Sir, the "Overseer would have killed me, had I not "killed him." It appeared from the testimony of several witnesses, who had been a long time acquainted with the prisoner, that he had always supported the character of an honest, faithful slave, and that he had always been uncommonly submissive to those in authority over him; that, being able to read and write, he had been employed by his former master as an Overseer for 16 years, during which time he had been entrusted with the sale of corn and other articles, of which he had always rendered his master a just and true account.

It was urged by the Counsel for the Prisoner—that a Master's authority over the Slave was limited—That, even by the laws of this country, he had no right to deprive his slave of life or members—That a slave, notwithstanding his degraded station, still retained some natural rights, particularly that of self-preservation, which could not be taken from him by human laws, as he derived them from a source infinitely superior to all human authority—That, when a master inflicts on his slave cruel and severe punishment, which endangers the life or members of his slave, he transgresses the limits of his authority, and trespasses on the retained natural rights of the slave; and in that case the slave has the same right to defend those rights that a freeman has—That, from the character of Williams, his threats, and the cruel treatment he had received from him, he had sufficient reason to believe that his life was in imminent danger—and to prevent that danger he discharged his gun at him; in doing so he was prompted by self-preservaion; a principle which actuates the meanest reptile in the animal creation.

In taking the opinion of the Court, it was found that they were not unanimous. The prisoner was, of course, *ACQUITTED*.

To the honour of the humanity of the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood, it is mentioned that in no instance was ever manifested such general anxiety on a judicial question. In no instance was the Court-House of Fairfax County so crouded—and never was sentence pronounced that gave more general satisfaction.

Whether that sentence be warranted by a strict construction of the law, in it's utmost rigour, or not, it is sincerely hoped, that the acquittal of this slave will have the effect of impressing upon Overseers in general the propriety of treating the unhappy persons committed to their authority with mildness and humanity: And it is devoutly to be wished that the adjudication in the case of Negro Moses may establish an æra from which to date the universal kindness and tenderness of masters to their unfortunate brethren: "*Knowing that they also have a Master in Heaven.*"

"Died, in an advanced age, on the 2d inst. at Providence, Rhode-Island, JOHN JENCKES, Esquire.

"This gentleman was descended from one of the most respectable families of the first settlers of New-England—He was early called into public life, and filled many of the most important places of trust in the State, and, for many years before his death, was a member of the ancient Baptist Church, in Providence. In the various walks of life he was conspicuous as a real friend to his country, an honest independent man, and a sincere christian."

Capt. GREENWAY's MARINE-LIST.

ARRIVED.

Schooner Industry, Patton,	Boston.
Sloop Polly, Ellwood.	Philadelphia.

SAILED.

Schooner Polly, Felt,	Salem.

"A Friend to useful Knowledge" shall appear in our next.

An ACT concerning the Taxes of the year 1790.

BE it enacted by the General Assembly, That the taxes on lands, slaves, and other property, enumerated by this act, which became due on the first day of November, 1790, shall and may be discharged by making payment thereof, at the rates and proportions herein after mentioned, viz. On lands, for every hundred pounds value, agreeably to the equalising law, the sum of seven shillings and six pence; for all slaves above the age of twelve years, the sum of two shillings and six-pence each; except such as have been, or shall be, exempted by the respective county or corporation courts; for every stud horse, the price at which such horse covers a mare the season; for all other horses, mules, mares, and colts, six-pence each; for all ordinary licences, forty shillings each; for all billiard tables, fifteen pounds each; for all lots and houses in towns, one and a quarter per cent. on the rents thereof, to be ascertained in the manner prescribed by the act "Imposing new taxes;" for every coach, chariot, or post-chaise, at the rate of nine shillings for each wheel; for all other riding carriages with four wheels, six shillings for each wheel; for all other riding carriages with two wheels, three shillings for each wheel.

Provided always, That no tax shall be collected on lands, lots, houses or other property belonging to this Commonwealth, or to any county, town, college, houses of divine worship, or seminary of learning.

And be it further enacted, That so much of all and every act or acts, as imposes a tax on deeds, wills and administrations, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

All Sheriffs and Collectors of public revenue are required in the collection and receipt of the above mentioned taxes, to govern themselves accordingly, and where more than the amount aforesaid hath been received, to restore the surplus thereof to the person or persons entitled thereto.

No distress shall be made for any tax which became due on the first day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, until the first day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

All the taxes aforesaid shall be accounted for and paid in the same manner and under the same penalties, as the laws under which they respectively arise, prescribe, (except that they shall be collected in specie only) and may be accounted for and paid into the Treasury at any time before the first day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any arrearages of taxes which became due prior to the first day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety; but the same shall be collected, accounted for, and paid in like manner, as if this act had not been made, except only, that all taxes and arrears of taxes may be paid into the public treasury, by the several sheriffs and collectors, without rendering any account thereof to the several county and corporation courts respectively, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

So much of every act as comes within the purview of this act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

This act shall commence and be in force from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

Public Sales.

On SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY next, will be exposed for Sale, at the Vendue Store,

A VARIETY OF

Wet & Dry Goods.

TAYLOR & WILSON, V. M.

Alexandria, Jan. 27, 1791.

On Saturday the 29th inst. will be sold, at the Vendue-Store, two young, healthy

Negro Fellows,

Upon a credit of 6 and 12 months.

TAYLOR & WILSON.

Alexandria, Jan. 20, 1791.

☞ We want to purchase FINAL SETTLEMENTS and INDENTS,

For which a generous Price, in Cash, will be given

TAYLOR & WILSON.

Alexandria, Dec. 30, 1790.

We have for Sale

LISBON and LIVERPOOL } SALT, on easy terms, by the quantity;

BEEF in barrels;

HERRINGS do.

DRY GOODS as usual.

ROBINSON, SANDERSON & CO.

Alexandria, Jan. 27, 1790.

☞ A few Interest Warrants for Sale. 3w.

BUCHAN PATTON & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE

A few Hhds. of GRENADA RUM,

Of high Proof and good Flavour;

Best HYSON GOMEE TEA

In Boxes;

SOUCHONG and SINGLO do.

ALSO,

LEIPER's SNUFF,

Assorted in small Casks.

Alexandria, Jan. 27, 1791. 3w.

IRON STORE.

THE Subscriber intends keeping a general and extensive Assortment of every Article in that Line, and has now on Hand, at his Store on the South Side of King-Street, opposite Messrs. *Hepburn* and *Dundas's*, which he will dispose of on as low Terms as possible either by Wholesale or Retail, and will take in Payment any Kind of Produce at the Market Price—Viz. Bar-Iron of an excellent Quality, in Axe Bars, Waggon-Tire, Plough Plates and Flats and Squares of all Sizes, Castings, Pots, Kettles, Dutch Ovens, Tea-Kettles, Skillets, Sad-Irons, regulated Weights of Fifty Pounds and under, Crawley and blistered Steel.

As his Connexion with the principal Iron Manufacturers in Pennsylvania enables him to do it, he will undertake to have Iron drawn to any Pattern or Size, at reasonable Prices, and will furnish it in as short a Time as possible after it is applied for. JOHN RUTTER.

Alexandria, Jan. 27, 1791. 3w.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near the Court-House, Montgomery County, Maryland, on the 1st of this instant, a likely, very fair, *Mulatto Slave*, named *BASIL*, about 35 years of age, and about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; has grey eyes, and is very bald on the top of his head: Had on and took with him, when he went away, a new country-cloth fulled jacket, mixed with the natural black and white wool, and twilled, a white cloth waistcoat, brown corduroy breeches, white yarn stockings, and shoes with buckles: Likewise, a mixed full-cloth great-coat, worn thread-bare, with a brown velvet cape, and a large fan-tail hat, which he commonly wears cocked up two sides, with a ribbon and buckle.—Whoever takes up the said slave, and secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS, and if brought home, the above reward, paid by

ALLEN BOWIE.

January 15, 1791. 3w.

N. B. I have received certain intelligence, that the above slave was put over the river Patowmack on Sunday the 9th inst. at Col. *Henry Lee's* Island, in Loudoun County, Virginia, and passes there as a freeman by the name of JOHN JACKSON.—He was making for Leesburg.

WANTED,

TWO strong plantation NEGRO MEN.—Any person having two such, who can be recommended for honesty and industry, may hear of a purchaser by applying to the Printers.

Jan. 27, 1791. 3w.

Alexandria Corporation, ss.

The inhabitants of Alexandria are notified that a house is now ready for the reception of powder, under the care of Mr. John Yost, *and that all powder in town is to be there deposited, on or before the 2d day of February next, agreeably to a law of Council this day passed.*

Teste, OLIVER PRICE, c. c.

Jan. 26, 1791.

TO BE RENTED,

For a few Years,

MY HOUSES and LAND, adjoining the Town of Alexandria. The dwelling-house is nearly finished from the garret to the cellar; a good framed kitchen and office, a brick meat-house and dairy, a two-story framed barn, and several other necessary buildings; a well of water, equal to any in Virginia, about 30 acres of wheat now sowed, from 8 to 10 acres in clover and orchard-grass: The whole of the land under a good post and rail fence; a fishing landing, with a seine of 120 fathoms.

I have for sale one Tract of WOOD LAND, lying within three miles of Town, containing 300 acres, which has been adjudged, by competent judges, to average from 15 to 20 cords of wood to the acre, which would sell, when cut, for far more than I ask for the land.—Also another Tract lying on Pemmitt's run, about six miles from Alexandria, three from George-Town, and two from the Little Falls, containing 287 acres. This tract is well timbered, and equal in point of soil to any land in this County not directly on the river, quite fresh, being only settled two years by a tenant, who pays £. 20 per annum for five years, (two years of which time have expired,) and has obliged himself to make considerable improvements.—Also 4 577 acres on the Scioto, patented and deeded by Military rights, being a part of the land set apart for the Officers and Soldiers of the Army—several unimproved LOTS in different parts of the Town of Alexandria——Public Securities of any description, at their current value, will be received in payment, and the terms made easy, by applying to the subscriber.

BALDWIN DADE.

January 27, 1790.

☞ Five working NEGROES and twenty-five head of CATTLE may be had with the houses and farm. 3w.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership of *Leven Powell & Sons* is dissolved, and that the Subscriber will pay off all legal demands against the said concern, to whom the debtors are to pay the debts due by them. He will sell the GOODS on hand, either by retail or wholesale, for the benefit of the Partners; but would prefer the latter, in which a great bargain will be given.—Customers and others may still expect a supply of GOODS at the same place as usual.

LEVEN POWELL.

Middleburg, Jan. 15, 1791. 3w.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Freeholders and Housekeepers of this Town are informed that Tuesday the 8th of February next is the day appointed by the Charter for holding the annual Election for Representatives in the Corporation for the ensuing year.—It is requested that they attend early in the day to give their suffrages, that the poll may be seasonably closed.

WILLIAM SUMMERS, T. S.

Alexandria, Jan. 27, 1790. 2w.

ABSCONDED from my plantation on Holmes's run, before Christmas, Negro CHLOE, aged about 55, African born, of low stature, with big lips, long neck, blear eyes, and bald head; dressed in blue napped cloth, quite new, and some old white clothes: She pretends to be a Methodist, and affects the language of scripture in common talk, especially for the profane purpose of palliating her guilt, when detected in lying or roguery.——This woman and Negro WILL, a more cunning hypocrite, heretofore manager of said plantation, have long trafficked away both stocks and produce thereof, among their pious brethren in the neighbourhood, black and white, by some of whom the woman is now probably concealed and entertained, or else gone to Mr. Scott's quarters at Strawberry-Vale, or in Fauquier, where she hath kindred and connexions.

Likewise missing, for near a year past, a short-made black draught horse, 13½ hands high, 10 years old, branded on the near shoulder I T—and a black milch cow, with white on her belly, tail and forehead; both strayed from Alexandria, and probably taken up and detained by persons on the route from thence to said plantation; for the same cow was formerly detained above a year by some neighbour, and then, making her escape, came home, without her calf. I will give one dollar reward each, for bringing home said Negro, horse, or cow, or for information where they are, and five dollars each for discovering who may have harboured or detained them—and whereas a large stock of hogs have been either made away with by the Negroes, or strayed among the neighbours' hogs, from said plantation, I will give one half for the other to any who will restore or recover for me any part of them.

WILLIAM BROWN.

Alexandria, Jan. 27, 1791. 3w.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT where Mr. *John Lomax*, late of this Town, formerly kept Tavern; and, having provided himself with a good Supply of Liquors and other Necessaries for his Line of Business, hopes, by unremitted Care and Attention to the Business, to be able to give general Satisfaction to those who may please to favour him with their Custom.——He begs Leave to inform the Public that he keeps the FERRY from ALEXANDRIA to MARYLAND, where the greatest Care and Despatch is employed in conducting Passengers. RICHARD ROBEY.

Alexandria, Jan. 27. 1791.

N. B. Good STABLEAGE may be had by the Week or Month, on the lowest Terms.

Patowmack Lands

FOR SALE.

Reſurvey	on Dogwood plains,	263¼
Do.	on Walnut Level,	255
Do.	on Horſelick,	302¼
Do.	on Sugar Bottom,	360½
		1181 acres.

The above lands are nearly adjoining, and ſituated in Waſhington County, Maryland, on Fifteen Mile Creek, juſt at its junction with Patowmack river.—They are chiefly level bottom, of a fine quality, and abound in a variety of excellent timber. There is a dwelling-houſe, and a ſmall plantation cleared on one of the tracts, through which goes the main road leading to the Weſtern Country, and is a fine ſtand for a tavern. Contiguous to theſe lands are ſmall mountains, which muſt forever ſecure to the holders of them an inexhauſtible range for ſtock. The navigation of the river is already perfected conſiderably above this property. They will be ſold either for Caſh, or upon Credit. The terms may be known by applying to Dr. WILLIAM BAKER, or

THOMAS H. HANSON.

Aug. 5, 1790.

TO BE SOLD, *in fee ſimple*,

THAT LOT of GROUND formerly held by *Jon Dowdall*, ſituate on Princeſs and St. Aſaph ſtreets, in the town of Alexandria, extending on Princeſs-ſtreet 63 feet, and on St. Aſaph 176 feet 7½ inches, with an eaſt and ſouth front. There is on the ſouth eaſt corner of the lot, a large frame Houſe, painted red, two ſtories high, with 4 rooms on a floor, with an excellent cellar under the whole divided into 4 apartments; two of theſe apartments have chimnies, and are intended for kitchens. The houſe is ſo calculated as to anſwer either for one or two tenements. There are, beſides, on this lot, 5 ſmall dwelling-houſes, moſt of which are now rented out at £. 6 per annum each.

Caſh, Country Produce, or Public Securities, will be taken in payment; or a reaſonable credit will be allowed, on giving bond with approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date if not punctually paid.—For further particulars apply to HEPBURN & DUNDAS.

Alexandria, Dec. 9, 1790.

☞ They have alſo LOTS in different parts of the town, which they would rent on very low terms. t. f.

ROBINSON, SANDERSON & COMPANY

Are NOW OPENING, at their Warehouſe on Prince-Street,

A very large and general Aſſortment of

Seaſonable Goods,

Juſt imported from Whitehaven, by the Grove, Capt. Henry Barnes, which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable Terms, by the Piece or Package only.

[*For Particulars they refer to printed Hand-Bills.*]

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

ROBINSON, SANDERSON & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Per the Mary Iſabella, Capt. Grayſon,

An Aſſortment of

GOODS,

In Addition to their Fall Cargo, per the Grove, Capt Barnes:

Amongſt which are,

Pewter,	Port Wine in do.
Blank and other books,	Madder in ſmall caſks,
Writing-Paper,	Gunpowder,
Paſteboard,	Shot and Lead,
Gilt Trunks,	Candles,
Saltpetre,	Window-Glaſs, 7 by 9
Salts,	and 8 by 10,
Nutmegs,	Cordage,
Black Pepper,	Seine-Twine,
Nails of all kinds,	Steel,
Sheathing-Paper,	Spades,
Rock-Alum,	Frying-Pans,
Copperas,	Iron Caſtings,
London Porter in caſks	Fine Liverpool Salt,
of 3 dozen each,	Whitehaven Coal.

They have alſo on hand,

Sherry and Liſbon Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Liſbon Salt, &c.

Alexandria, Oct. 10, 1790.

A few Hogſheads of prime

Surinam Sugar

For Sale by

MURRAYS and WHEATON,

Who have alſo,

Jamaica Spirit in Tierces; Weſt-India and New-England Rum in Hogſheads and Barrels; Gin in Pipes; Teneriffe and Malaga Wine in Pipes; Coffee and Cotton in Bags; Cider in Barrels; freſh Chocolate in ſmall Boxes; a few Pieces of Ruſſia Duck; American 20d. 10d. and 4d. Nails; Hyſon and Bohea Tea; Alſpice and Pepper; Wrapping-Paper; Stone-Lime; Tow Linen, &c. which they will exchange for Caſh or Country Produce, on the moſt moderate Terms.

Alexandria, Dec. 29, 1790.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the *Alexandria Tobacco Warehouſes* are now open for the reception of Tobacco, under the direction of an entire new ſet of Inſpectors and Pickers, who will reſide in the Town. Thoſe who may be inclined to bring their Tobacco to them may depend on the utmoſt attention and deſpatch.

TO BE SOLD

(On very reaſonable Terms,)

SIX hundred and thirty acres of LAND, lying in Hampſhire county, Virginia, ſituated on the Great-Capon river, which runs though it, and abounds with fine trout, and other fiſh, and on the premiſes are all kinds of game; two hundred acres of which are well calculated for meadow, (fifteen acres already made) about one hundred cleared and under good fence; a great part of it freſh, and in good order for corn, hemp or tobacco—There are on the premiſes a tolerable good dwelling-houſe, a large and commodious good barn, and other out-houſes, a good bearing orchard of excellent fruit—It is well calculated for ſtock, as well on account of the quantity of meadow that is to be made, as its ſituation for an excellent range, equally good on both ſides of the ſaid river, and very extenſive—The land is generally very level, well timbered and watered with divers ſprings, and on the great road leading to Alexandria, Dumfries, and Frederickſburgh, to Pittſburg, to the Weſtern Settlements, and within 16 miles of the Borough of Wincheſter, (which is thought to be the moſt healthy ſituation, and the beſt for trade, of any inland town on the Continent) and a commodious place for a tan-yard, or a tavern.

Alſo, 965 acres in Harriſon county, on the eaſt ſide of Tyger's Valley river, below the mouth of Leading-Creek, 30 miles from the head-waters of Patowmack, which ſoon will be made navigable, as produce already comes down to George-Town.

990 acres in the ſame county, on the waters of Cheat-River, at the head of Willſon's mill-run.

806 acres on the waters of Piney-River and Paint-Creek, upon New-River in Montgomery county.

1131 acres on the ſame waters and river adjoining the abovementioned 806 acres, and lying on Hunter's road to Cullbertſon's bottom, in the ſame county.

The above Lands will be ſold cheap for Caſh, and young healthy Negroes taken in part of payment.——For further particulars enquire of *Bernard O'Neill*, Eſq. George-Town; Mr. *George Leigh*, at Leonard-Town; *Patrick Shelly*, in Peter Little's Town, Pennſylvania; or the ſubſcriber in Alexandria.

PATRICK MURRAY.

Sept. 2, 1790.

N. B. To be LET, a large commodious Stone Houſe on the main ſtreet of Wincheſter, with an arched cellar under the whole; alſo, a new kitchen, two ſtables, a draw-well, and a ſmoak-houſe on the premiſes——and a wooden houſe, 53 feet long, and about 24 feet wide.

FOR SALE,

On a long credit, for the joint benefit of the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, and the Hon. *Henry Lee*, Eſqrs.

ONE Thouſand Three Hundred Ten and an Half ACRES of the moſt valuable LAND and IRON-ORE BANKS on Patowmack River. This land lies on Patowmack River and Catoctan-Creek; upon the former it extends upwards of 500 poles, and upon the latter upwards of 600. It is diſtant from Alexandria about 50 miles; from George-Town 40; from the Great-Falls 30; from Leeſburg 10; from Frederick-Town 10; from Shepherd's-Town 20; from Wincheſter 30; and from Fort-Cumberland 100.—It is well timbered and watered; great part of it of ſuch richneſs of ſoil, as to be capable of producing any kind of crop that can be put into it.—For the accommodation and eaſe of any perſon that may wiſh to purchaſe leſs than the whole, we have divided this land into four lots, that will be ſold ſeparately.—The greateſt part of the land, it is ſuppoſed, has an abundance of iron-ore in it: It is, however, reduced to a certainty, that two of the lots contain extenſive and inexhauſtible quantities of it lying near to, and ſome upon, the very brink of the river's bank.—With theſe will be ſold the right of taking iron-ore and lime-ſtone from off another tract adjoining, forever. Upon the ſame lots the conveniencies for furnaces, forges, &c. are equal to any for ſuch purpoſes.

The purchaſer, or purchaſers, muſt give bond, with approved ſecurity for the payment of the purchaſe-money—One fourth in 6, another in 12, the next in 18, and the laſt payment in 24 months from the day of ſale.—The plat and title-papers may be ſeen by applying to R. T. HOOE, in this Town.

ROBT. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. t. f.

Purſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, of the State of Virginia, obtained for the ſale of the eſtate of *John Semple*, deceaſed, for the payment of his debts, WILL BE SOLD, at the Town of Colcheſter, on the firſt Monday in April next,

A TRACT or PARCEL of LAND, lying in Fairfax County, and near the Town of Colcheſter, containing about 875 acres, being a part of the lands which were advertiſed for ſale in Sept. 1788: the ſale of this part was delayed for want of a ſurvey. The purchaſer, or purchaſers, of the above land to give bond, with approved ſecurity, to pay the purchaſe-money in one, two, three and four years, with intereſt from the day of ſale until paid.

We agree to advertiſe and make ſale of the above land at the time and place above mentioned, as Commiſſioners appointed by the High Court of Chancery.

JOHN LAWSON,
GEORGE GILPIN, } Commiſſioners.
LEVEN POWELL,

N. B. If the day appointed for the ſale ſhould be wet, the ſale will be held on the next fair day.

ALEXANDRIA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LOTTERY.

1791.

To be peremptorily drawn on the 18th day of April next, or earlier, if the Tickets are diſpoſed of.

SCHEME.

FIRST CLASS.

		Dols.	*Dols.*
1	Prize of	500	500
2		100	200
3		50	150
4		25	100
20		10	200
40		5	200
530		2 to be paid by Tickets of the 2d Claſs,	1060
	Laſt drawn Blank but one entitled to 30 Tickets in the 2d Claſs,		60
	Laſt drawn Blank entitled to 30 Tickets in the 3d Claſs,		90
600	Prizes,		2560
	Deduction,		440
1400	Blanks, to be allowed in the 4th Claſs.		
			3000
2000	Tickets at 9s.		3000

SECOND CLASS.

		Dols.	*Dols.*
1	Prize of	750 is	750
2		200	400
3		50	150
4		25	100
20		10	200
40		5	200
530		3 to be paid by Tickets of the 3d Claſs,	1590
600	Prizes,		3390
1400	Blanks.—Deduction,		610
			4000
2000	Tickets at 2 Dols.		4000

THIRD CLASS.

		Dols.	*Dols.*
1	Prize of	1000 is	1000
2		500	1000
3		100	300
4		25	100
20		10	200
40		5	200
530		4 to be paid by Tickets of the 4th Claſs,	2120
600	Prizes,		4920
1400	Blanks.—Deduction,		1080
			6000
2000	Tickets at 3 Dols.		6000

FOURTH CLASS.

		Dols.	*Dols.*
1	Prize of	2000 is	2000
2		500	1000
3		100	300
4		50	200
20		10	200
40		5	200
530		4	2120
600	Prizes,		6020
1400	Blanks.—Deduction,		1980
			8000
2000	Tickets at 4 Dols.		8000
	Gained by the 1ſt Claſs,		440
	2d,		610
	3d,		1080
	4th,		1980
			4110
	Deduct 1400 Blanks in the 1ſt Claſs, paid in Tickets of the 4th, at 9s.		2100
	Remains for the Purpoſe of the Scheme,		2010

Being leſs than 10 per Cent.

The Managers beg Leave to obſerve, that an Adventurer, for the ſmall Sum of 9s. has the Chance of gaining 500 Dollars in the firſt Claſs, or other conſiderable Prizes. If his Ticket ſhould prove a Blank, he is allowed it's Coſt in a Ticket of the 4th Claſs, where, among other Prizes, there are 4 of 50, 3 of 100, 2 of 500, and 1 of 2000 Dollars.—Again, ſhould his Ticket prove a Prize of but 2 Dollars in the firſt Claſs, he receives a Ticket in the 2d, by which he may gain 750 Dollars. Should this Ticket come up the loweſt Prize in the 2d Claſs, he has additional advantage of a Superior in the 3d; and, ſhould he again draw the loweſt Prize in this Claſs, he has a new Chance of gaining 2000 Dollars in the laſt; beſides the equal Chance of drawing either of the two laſt Blanks in the firſt Claſs, which entitles him to receive 30 Tickets in the ſucceeding Claſſes, by which he may gain every capital Prize in the Lottery. Hence it is obvious, that the Purchaſer of a ſingle Ticket in the firſt Claſs, has a Chance of gaining the various capital Prizes in each—*Advantages far ſuperior to any ever before offered in any Lottery.*

We pledge ourſelves to the Public that the Drawing ſhall commence on the 18th Day of April, and alſo for the Payment of all Prizes, without any Deduction whatever.

JOHN MURRAY,
JONATHAN SWIFT,
JESSE TAYLOR,
JOHN DUNDAS,
WILLIAM LOWRY, } *Managers.*

N. B. Tickets to be had of the ſeveral Managers.

Alexandria, Jan. 13, 1791.

LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT.

By virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Right Hon. *Charles Earl of Tankerville*, and the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, Eſq; we will ſell the following TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, at any time when we can agree with a purchaſer or purchaſers. One fourth part of the purchaſe-money to be paid in ſix months; another fourth in twelve months; another in eighteen months; and the balance in two years from the day of ſale; the purchaſer, or purchaſers, giving bond, with approved ſecurity, for payment of the purchaſe-money, with intereſt thereon from the day of ſale, if the payments are not punctually made at the ſtipulated periods—Viz.

THREE LOTS at Cliſh; one containing 65 acres; another 245¼; the other 263¼; all adjoining; but will be ſold ſeparately, or in a body, as may beſt ſuit purchaſers. The neareſt of theſe lots are not more than one, and the moſt diſtant more than two miles from the riſing Town of Alexandria; convenient to fiſhing and fowling; ſome of the land cleared, under fences, and has dwelling and other neceſſary houſes, with a quantity of timber, and a very great ſtock of wood upon it. One of them on Hunting-Creek has the advantage of a fine hill, from whence there is a beautiful proſpect of Alexandria, the River Patowmack, and the country of Virginia and Maryland around. Adjoining the above lots is another, containing 11½ acres; on which there has, for many years paſt, been a mill: It is an excellent mill-ſeat; but at preſent has only the remains of an old mill-houſe, ſtanding upon a fine ſtream within a mile and a half of Alexandria—About ſix miles from Alexandria, five from George-Town, and the ſame diſtance from the Little Falls, is another LOT, containing 185 acres, lying upon Lubber-Branch and Four-Mile-Run; upon which there is a conſiderable quantity of heavy white oak timber, and wood in great plenty; ſeveral acres of meadow may be made and there is a good mill-ſeat upon it.—Upon the branches of Difficult-Run, about 18 miles from Alexandria, lying on the great road leading to Leeſburg and Wincheſter, within 2½ miles of the canal at the Great Falls, and not more than 15 miles from George-Town, in Maryland, is a body of LAND, containing altogether 1619 acres, laid off into 10 lots of different ſizes; the ſmalleſt 82, and the largeſt not more than 323 acres. This land is well watered and timbered, has improvements of plantations, houſes, fencing, &c. In ſeveral parts of it the ſoil is good, and in many places well adapted for meadow and graſs; and immediately on the main road is an excellent ſtand for a public houſe, which, with a little improvement, may be made a moſt valuable place, as it is extremely convenient for the buſineſs of a tavernkeeper.—Alſo, adjoining this tract, is another of 301 acres, called the MINE TRACT, in which there is a moſt valuable and rich mine of COPPER and SILVER. It was worked within theſe 40 years laſt paſt, and yielded to the ſatisfaction of the then partners; but, by their deaths and other circumſtances, it has been neglected ever ſince. Two ninths of the ore in any part of the tract, and two ninths of the whole tract, we have the diſpoſal of at preſent, and daily expect a power to ſell two ninths more. The eaſe with which this mine may be worked, the moſt excellent quality of the copper, and its vicinity to the riſing Towns of Alexandria, George-Town, Wincheſter, and Frederick-Town, and its being within 2½ miles of navigation, muſt render it an eſtate of great value, if it was in the hands of a perſon or perſons who underſtand the buſineſs of mining, as, with very little expenſe, the ore may be raiſed.—About 50 miles from Alexandria, 40 from George-Town, 30 from Wincheſter, and 15 from Frederick-Town, in Maryland, lying along Patowmack River upwards of five miles, and between the Catoctan-Mountain and Short-Hills, is a rich and fertile body of LAND, called the CATOCTAN TRACT, containing 11973¾ acres, on which there are upwards of one hundred farms; about half of them are leaſed for two and three lives, at Ten Dollars per 100 acres per annum, and the reſidue occupied by tenants at will, and may be rented in future at 5 to £. 15 per annum very readily. This land lies perhaps in as healthy, as beautiful and plentiful a country, as any in America. It produces all ſorts of grain, tobacco, and hemp in abundance, and has meadows and mill-ſeats upon it; alſo an inexhauſtible ſtore of building and lime ſtone. We will ſell it altogether, or in farms, as we can agree. If one perſon purchaſes the whole, we will extend the time of payment to the ſatisfaction of the purchaſer, he giving us a ſecurity for payment in the land; or, if leaſes for lives are preferred, we will grant them at an annual rent of Ten Dollars per hundred acres, the leſſee giving an adequate ſum to be agreed on for ſuch leaſe, payable every ſix months, in the ſame manner as herein before mentioned, in caſe of an abſolute ſale.—The title to the lands, the plats, and the powers to ſell them, may be ſeen at any time by applying to the ſubſcribers.

R. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE, } Agents.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. (t. f.

☞ The late act for the regulation of Seamen for ſale at this Office.

Alexandria: Printed by Hanſon and Bond.